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PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Boulevard des Capucines It our triends who toper us with manuscripts !

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Who Is the Striker?

It will be time to regard the canal negotiations with Colombia as off when the President reports to Congress that such the case. An event so vitally important to the future of the greatest enterprise which the nation now has in hand is not likely to be ignored in the annual message due next week.

Meanwhile, the reports as to the exact nature of the hitch in the proceedings are entirely unofficial. They differ considerably. They cannot all be true, for it is not possible at the same time that Senor José VINCENTE CONCHA, the Colombian Minister, is representing correctly the attitude of his home Government in the business and that he is mutinously refusing to obey orders from Bogota and sign the treaty.

Between these two extreme theories of the source of trouble there is room for various suppositions. It is idle to discuss them, inasmuch as a reference of the matter directly to the Colombian Government at Bogota, over Senor Concha's head and through the American Minister at Bogota, is likely to educe the desired information. The report that the Department of State has already taken this course is quite credible.

In considering the possibility of attempted hold-ups of the canal enterprise, either by mercenary individuals temporarily in relation to the negotiations, or as the deliberate policy of a mercenary Government which thinks itself in a position to extort its own terms, there is one thing that ought not to be forgotten.

The Nicaraguists are now contrasting the alleged disposition shown by the Government of Colombia to make use of its opportunities for extortion with the alleged good faith and reasonableness of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and their readiness to let our canal go through by that route on our own terms.

Leaving Nicaragua out of the question. what is the position of Costa Rica, whose consent and cooperation are just as requisite as those of her neighbor, if Panama is to be abandoned and the inferior route adopted?

What is the status of negotiations with Costa Rica? At the time of the passage of the Spooner bill it was thus described in the report of May 31, 1902, signed by Senator HANNA, Senator PRITCHARD, Senator MILLARD and Senator KITT-REDGE of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals:

" If the Nicaragua Costa Rica route were adopted it now appears beyond question that satisfactor; its can never be obtained from Costa Rica unt the Constitution of that Government has bee amended. How many years would be needed to obtain such amendment, or whether it could eve be obtained, no one can say. As matters not stand, the immediate construction of the Nicaragua

This opinion was not based upon vague generalities or prejudiced apprehensions, but upon this specific declaration by the President of Costa Rica, Señor RAFAEL IGLESIAS, in his message to the Congress of that republic. It will be found in House Document No. 611, Fifty-seventh Congress, First Session, ordered printed on May 16, 1902:

" In view of the great and paramount importance of this matter [the canal project] I deemed it expedient to call an advisory board consisting of persons of well-known ability and patriotism in order to entighten me in so delicate and grave a question. A committee under the chairmanship of the Secre tary of State for the Department of Foreign Relain a satisfactory manner, touching all the points which in its opinion do not contravene the spirit of our political institutions; in conformity to the provisions of the fundamental code as regards the integrity of the territory and the exercise of sov-

" In consequence thereof, the Government powerless to enter into positive negotiations with that of the United States of America unless there should be previously passed a Constitutional amendment by which such concessions for the construction of the interoceanic canal may be authorized. or the matter referred to public opinion in some other way by calling a constituent assembly for the purpose."

Such was the attitude of Costa Rica at the time when it seemed likely that the canal was going her way.

Is Latin-American human nature so different at San José-not to speak of Managua-from that which it is at Bogota, as to warrant the assumption that the potential strikers and holders-up of the United States Government all live in the neighborhood of the more southerly and superior canal route?

Mrs. Heath and Miss Lynch.

An extraordinary case of criminal libel was tried last week in the West-

chester County Court at White Plains. Mrs. ELIZA HEATH, editor of the Mamaroneck Democrat, had been indicted for criminal libel upon Miss Annie LYNCH, schoolteacher. Mrs. HEATH, as president of an alleged Vigilance Committee on Educational Management, had and to the President of the Board of Education of Mamaroneck:

"MADAM: Statements being made relative t past misconduct upon your part, first with a youth after whose death certain obscene letters were found signed by you and your sister: second, rela tive to your acts of misconduct with Dr. Hozan health officer of this place, we, the Objecting Tax payers, demand your resignation from the list of

because we do not desire by court proceedings to cause the repeal of your license; to the end that you may by God's grace have a chance to repent

While there was not the slightest evidence of any sort against the virtue of proportionately. the young woman accused, the defence | The correspondent of the London |

sought to injure her on the trial and virtually to justify the libel. On crossexamination Mrs. HERBERT, who copied the libelious letter for the accused, swore that she had seen Miss LYNCH in a buggy sitting on the lap of a physician. Mr. HERBERT also testified that he had seen Miss LYNCH sitting on the doctor's lap, but only when there were three persons in the buggy.

Mrs. HEATH averred that her only recourse was to complain to the board about Miss LYNCH, of whom she had heard certain detrimental reports. Mrs. HEATH, however, was obliged to admit that she did not know of any single " unvirtuous" act ever committed by Miss LYNCH.

The physician in question testified that he was the family physician of the LYNCHES; that when the Lynch girls came to his house, they were always driven back either by himself or his wife. and the middle woman in the buggy, whether his wife or one of the Lynch girls, sat no more on his knee than on the knee of the other woman.

Miss LYNCH swore that she never sat on the doctor's lap, and that when there side of the seat.

In the face of all this testimony, and of the wanton and wicked nature of the libel which attacked a woman's virtue without the slightest apology or excuse, the jury acquitted the prisoner.

The rule in criminal libel is different from that in a civil action for libel. While justification or the truth of the published matter is a complete defence to a civil action, in criminal libel the publication is only justified when the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published " with good motives and for justifiable ends." So where the libel is true, that alone is not a sufficient defence if the defendant has published the matter wantonly and maliciously, without good motives or for vindictive ends.

It is manifest from the very statement of this case that Mrs. HEATH could have had no good motives in attacking a girl of unblemished character, and that her attack was made for no justifiable ends. It is unfortunate that this Westchester jury did not show, by their verdict, a higher view of the importance of vindicating an innocent young woman. The question might well be asked: " How would any one of these jurors feel if any fore are even fiercely devoted to their member of his family were the victim of ancient faith and ritual, as was demonsuch an unprovoked and wicked attack strated so violently on the occasion of the as that contained in the letter of Mrs. | funeral of Rabbi JOSEPH. HEATH'S?"

Church Attendance Here and in England.

A census of church attendance was taken in Liverpool on the second Sunday in November on a plan similar to that simultaneously pursued in New York, to which we have already referred. The number of persons found in the churches. combining both morning and evening services, was reported to be 177,435, except so far as concerns Roman Catholics, whose attendance at only one service was enumerated. The attendants were distributed among the different religious

denominations, thus:	
Church of England	
Roman Catholic (one service)	35.3
Wesleyan	23,7
Presbyterian	10,5
Calvinist	
Congregationalist	8.9
Baptist	11.0
Unitarian	1.2
Other denominations	9.2

It will be seen, therefore, that of those attending public worthip in Liverpool, only about 38 per cent., or less than two in five, belonged to the Church of England. Moreover, as a correspondent of the London Daily News points out, the attendance on the Roman Catholic churches must have been actually more numerous, since only those at only a single service were counted. It will be seen from a letter from a Roman Catholic, printed in an adjoining column of THE SUN to-day. that the accuracy of the similar census of the Catholic attendance in New York is called in question, as, apparently, it may be reasonably, on the ground that tions was appointed among the members of that in those churches crowded services are board. This committee has discharged its duties | held at early and at different hours on every Sunday and also on other days. For example, in a Roman Catholic church in the neighborhood of Printing House Square an early mass, at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, is celebrated on Sundays, for the benefit of newspaper employees, more especially, and it is always largely attended, a very numerous delecomputation of the Catholic attendance on public worship is far more difficult to make than to count the congregations at the two stated Protestant services on

Sunday. The Liverpool census gives the church attendance as 177,434, out of a total population of the town in 1901 of 684,947, or percentage is less than it is in New York if only the adult population is considered. Gross inaccuracies in the New York census are pointed out by Mr. WALTER LAIDLAW, the Secretary of the " Federation of Churches," but as like errors may be assumed in that of Liverpool, they may be treated as setting off each other. Liverpool, moreover, is distinguished as one of the most religious communities of England, with Nonconformity greatly in the ascendancy, as the above table of church attendance so strikingly

demonstrates. It seems that a similar census is to be taken in London, but, as at Liverpool and at New York, it will be too inaccurate to be used as the basis for any other sent the subjoined letter to Miss Lynch | generalization than that a great majority of the population does not attend church services on Sunday.

In treating of the religious conditions and habits of New York, however, the half-million Jews on Manhattan Island. not included in the census taken on the first three Sundays of this month, must be considered. Add the great aggregate attendance on the synagogues and supply the obviously large omissions in the Catholic Church attendance, and also some in that of Protestants, and New York, probably, would appear as the great city of the world in which this formal religious observance is largest

paper to whom we have referred speaks of the Liverpool census as indicative of a "discouraging state of things" in England generally, so far as concerns religious observance, if not faith. Great as is the number of those who stay away from the churches in Liverpool, it is not

as great as it is in other towns of the kingdom, and among country people there seems to be more religious indifference than in the towns. He tells of going, on a fine Sunday morning, to the church of a quiet village, surrounded by a pastoral population, and counting only seventeen adults present at the service, every one from houses close byfrom the outside farms and cottages not a solitary one. Religious indifference in our country communities is often deplored, but we question if it ever goes to so great an extreme as that. The institution of the old-fashioned prayermeeting, once regarded as the surest test of the spiritual vitality of an "evangelical "church, seems to have fallen largely into decadence in American country life. and general neglect of the family prayer, once universal in pious American households, is reported from New England, were three in the buggy, she sometimes | more specifically. Pleasures and recresat in the middle, but usually sat on the ations formerly reprobated as ungodly or at least unbecoming are now frequent, if not usual. Neglect to attend public worship on Sunday, which once singled out the offender for reproach, is no longer counted against him by public sentiment. But, as we have intimated. attendance on a country church in a well-populated pastoral region is not as

> English village described. Undoubtedly, both in this country and England indifference to religious services has increased relatively during the last generation. Great numbers of people, and men, more especially, never think of entering a church unless to attend a wedding or a funeral. A very considerable part of immigrants lose churchgoing habits which they brought here, though the Roman Catholic Church works indefatigably to retain its hold on its children from other lands, and at In computing the percentage of continuing religious faith and practice among the more recent immigrants, however, the great Jewish immigration must be borne in mind. These Jews are usually of the strictly Orthodox order and there-

paltry here as it was found to be in the

Of the reported attendance at the Liverpool churches not Roman Catholic, the order numerically was, first, Church of England; second, Wesleyan or Methodist; third, Baptist; fourth, Presbyterian. In New York the census as taken put the Episcopal first, the Presbyterian second, including the cognate Reformed, the Baptist third, and the Methodist fourth. Here, as in Liverpool, the majority of Protestants are what are called Nonconformists in England; but with House Mr. Payne said: us the Roman Catholic preponderance is far greater.

Organized Play.

Blessings on the man-or was it some god or demigod or wise woman?-that invented child-study, child-psychology and other boons! The facilities, all the modern conveniences, so to speak, now at the service of the lucky children of to-day, are marvellous, all but incredible. For example, look at grand, old Indianapolis, the Hoosier Paris. In the Indianapolis schools "the play of the children at recess time has been 'organized.' " So many minutes for gymnastics, so many for ping-pong, so many for tag and hoop, and so on. Every child plays on schedule time, has to live and play according to a timetable. Three minutes with the bean bags, 214 at the

minutes with the bean bags, 2½ at the skipping rope. Organized labor, organized play!

We are working, we are playing in a grand and wondrous time. It is one of the many regrets of all of us who are growing old that we cannot live to see the triumphs of civilization our prophetic souls foresee. Children have been brought up according to wrong methods. In the dark forward and abysm of time shines a great light. Our dim eyes behold Automatic Children. They are wound up like a clock, They are their own time punch and strike the hours, quarters and halves. They play eighteen different games in fifteen minutes,

Beman Catholic Church Attendance. teen different games in fifteen minutes, adjusting their own machinery. Do you want 'em to sing? Press the accordion gation going from THE SUN office. A arrangement and vox humana attachment in their midsts, if you please. Do you want to hear 'em name the Presidents, the Roman Emperors, the principal rivers, mountains, metals? Connect the wires. These are the finest mechanical toys ever exhibited. Their works run down at 6:17 P. M. Then the little ones undress, fall into bed and cover themsomething more than one-quarter. That | selves automatically. Mother can go off to the club. If there is any noise in the nursery, punish the offender next day by refusing to wind him up. Still, if he is big enough to be a stem-winder, what can you do?

We, who foretold the Automatic Servant, now foretell the Automatic Child. Will he have as much fun as his predecessors? Why not? Self-love will teach him to appreciate his mechanical makeup and his play will be much more efficiently " organized " than is now possible, even in Indianapolis.

The Hon. Bos TAYLOR of Tennessee is illustrious for the magic of his caress of catgut and for the molasses of his rhetoric. It seems that he is also a great naturalist. master of those that know. A paper in Minneapolis describes lovingly a lecture of his in that town. We see the old, familiar word-picture of rural Tennessee, with ita mountains and sunlight, its green fields and brooks, its birds and trees " and hear again the "necromancy of the old plantation fiddle and bow," but here is something new:

" The function of every beast, bird, flower Ought not the Hon. BOB TAYLOR to hang up the fiddle and the bow and become a school of zoology and botany?

The Hon. BOOTH TARKINGTON was baffled in his efforts to break into the Indiana Legislature. There was a great deal of repeating " in his district. Men came from the uttermost parts of Posey county and voted against Mr. TARKINGTON, not

because they loved him less, but because they loved literature more and were eager to prevent him from discarding it for poli ties. That there may be no misunderstanding of Indiana's feeling in the matter an office of a " non-partisan " and ornamental kind has just been given to another Wabash divinity, the Hon. CHARLES MAJOR, described in an Indianapolis despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer as " the author of Shelbyville." We don't recall the work in question, but there is no doubt that Mr Majon has been appointed a Trustee of Purdue University. Easy work and no pay. Indiana is wise enough not to intermit for a moment the glad play of genius upon the typewriter.

Has the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON of Massachusetts and Manila heard the horrible news from New Castle county, Del. Thanksgiving Day ninety prisoners at the workhouse of that county were allowed to go out and play football. Now, football is the source of war and all other crime, as Mr. GARRISON has proved frequently. Are prisoners to be reformed or to be shoved still further down the steep grade of crime, descensus Averni? Mr. GARRISON is not the man to salve his conscience with a quibble or to content himself with saving that football is a game worthy of criminals. If football is a crime, the officials of the New Castle workhouse are accessories to crime. There ought to be a meeting in Faneuil Hall to protest against this outrage. The breath is gone from anti-imperialism; will not anti-footballism take the place of that lost LENORE of Mr. GARRISON'S?

CANAL TREATY UNNECESSARY. Senator Cullom Thinks We Can Build

Panama Canal After Paying for Title. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Senator Cullom chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, inclines to the belief that it is unnecessary for the United States to make a treaty with Colombia in order to acquire the right to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Cullom will not make a positive statement to this effect but it is known that he may take this position positively and publicly in the near

future. Senator Cullom called on the President this morning to talk about the Isthmian canal question. He inquired if steps were not to be taken soon to appoint the permapresent from Italy, more particularly. | nent canal commission, and the President told him that the consideration of this subject at present would, in his opinion, be pre-mature. He wishes to consider the Colom-bian situation a little further before de-ciding upon a line of action looking to the appointment of the commission and the actual construction of the waterway.

The theory held by Senator Cullom and thers who believe that it is unnecessary o negotiate a treaty with the Colombian Government is based on the belief that the United States will acquire all the neces-sary rights and privileges for building the canal when it hands over to the new Panama Canal Company of France the \$40,000,000 in payment for the title which Attorney-General Knox recently declared

NO TARIFF REVISION.

Chairman Payne Says There Will Not Be Time to Take Up the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, called on the President to-day. After leaving the White

"There will be no tariff revision at the coming session. There is not only not sufficient time to take up the matter, but public opinion is not suffi iently unanimous on any point to expect that a satisfactory agreement could be reached by the people's representative in Congress.*

Our Bulwark Is the Courts. degeneracy of American politics of the present day is appalling. The old-fashioned kind of Americans seem to have passed from off the politician believes the ballot has degenerated and that the majority of the voters in these days are not intelligent, law-abiding citizens. days are not intelligent, law-abiding citizens. This is directly opposite to the immortal Lincoln's measure of his countrymen. He believed and trusted the people because he had confidence in their judgment and sense of right. He never "played to the galleries" for votes, but was as true as the north star through all his political career.

Where is there a man now in high public position aside from the judiciary, who dares assert in plain words that every man is entitled to the right to work and earn his living, trades unions to the contrary notwith-standing.

Roman Catholic Church Attendance

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is every reason for saying the statement that only 279,000 New York Catholics attended only 279.000 New York Cattolics attended mass during the "fine" Sundays in November is preposterous. There are 225 churches and chapels on Manhattan Island. Several curches hold 10,000 paris ioners every Sunday in the year. Let the Church News Association furnish a list of churches visited, together with the number of attendants, and then we will be able to get at facts.

CAMDEN, Nov. 26. AN EX-NEW YORKER.

How to Tell the Footballists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The suggestion of the Hartford Courant that the gladiators of th football arena be numbered like so many parcel s too distressing to contemplate. Has the edito forgotten the days of chivalry when armore warriors, all resplentent in the insignia of their rank, sailled forth for the tournament and made rank, sailled forth for the tournament and made a picture worthy of these brave and valorous deeds! what would our noble Anglo-Norma ancestors think of one of their descendants being labelled "13," for instance?

Nay, may: the editor's weary life under the electric lamp has affected his patience. He would not surely label the heroic thickies "No. 6." Imagine "8 breaking through 5, swiping 2 en route, falling over 7 and killing 11." Imagine having to write an epitaph such as this: "Jere Jones, who played 11, was nit by 6 and fell on 7. His nose, guard broke and down came 3, with 5 and 8 in the Jambore. When the wreck was cleared and 11 was sought we found our Jones had been turned to naught."

Far better, Mr. Editor, that we go back to the use of armorfal bearines, bravely sketched on the chests of our modern knights. How very much

Far better, Mr. Editor, that we go back to the use of armorfal bearings, bravely sketched on the chests of our modern knights. How very much better would acound "The Lion Rampants mess made a furious dash for the opposite goal, i.u. he was valiantly met by the stalwart knight of the three creasents argent, who, with herculean strides, dropped the Lion in his tracks. Battic Axc a lire, together with Boat's Head argent, was close behind ready to emphasize the drop, and lumbering along back of these two was seen our famous Elephant Trunk. Sale."

And the beauty of the colorings would add much to the pleasure of the chase. By all means let us get back to the brave days of oid. Yours for 1903. HERALDICA.

The Lackawanna Trains. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter from various commuters about the Lackawann trains have afforded me much interest. The com-muters do not seem to have discovered even one of the many principles on which the Lackawanna is run.

They complain of the trains being date. How They complain of the trains being date. How do they know that the timetable hasn't been changed, and that the trains are not running on the new schedule? I have tried several times at my station to get the timetable issued on, I think, Oct. 26, but have been unable—the copies haven't come yet. I do not blaine the trains for being late accoming to my old timetable. I only say to myself, "Some day, when I get the new timetable, I can see what changes have been made," of course, when I get that schedule, a third time, table may be in use; but let us not think of that.

B.

THE COLOMBIAN "DEADLOCK." Spirited Advice Concerning American Polley on the Isthmus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: The ews from Washington, printed in New York newspapers of Tuesday morning, that Colombia had abruptly broken off negotiations with the United States in the Panama Canal matter, and that a coup was hinted at by the Bogota authorities by which the French company's concession would be declared vacated in 1901, whereupon a new concession would be offered to practically the highest bidder, was sufficient to produce a feeling of consternation to any one taking an active interest in th Isthmian canal situation.

But a second reading of the despatch reveals its inconsistency, and vividly suggets what legal writers are so fond of phrasing as "a menace more apparent than real." Whether inspired by Colombian diplomacy in Washington or by Bogota statecraft it is as specious a piece of "news" as was ever launched, for the flimsy character of the fabric is only too obvious. Who will build at Panama if the United States does not? Will any foreign Govern-

ment do so? No. The preservation of the entente with our Government will deter any European Power from embarking in canal enterprises on American soil, for all European states men by now are familiar with the spirit, as well as the letter, of the Monroe Doctrine. Will any South American or Central American State, recognizing its exemption from the ban of the Doctrine, venture upon canal construction?

Certainly not. No New World Govern ment but ourselves has a commerce to foster and extend, and none has the necessary money for canal building. Colombia can hardly do so with her credit so completely in extremis that her dollar (the peso) has an exchange value of less than two

Will any corporation, made up of capital ists of Europe, the United States, or South America, take the place of the French com pany at Panama?

Emphatically no; and for this reason Moneyed men the world over perceive that the United States is bound to create a canal connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific, even if forced to employ the very inferior Nicaraguan route. The mood of the people is demanding a Governmental canal, and any astute capitalist knows that the turning of the first spadeful of earth in Nicaragua by our Government would render a canal at Panama, owned by individuals, not worth a dollar. We are going into the canal business to develop commerce under the Stars and Stripes, and to tap new markets in many sections especially on the west coast of South America and in the Orient. The levving of tolls. after the manner of the Suez company, is not to be the consideration. Assuredly a canal owned by individuals cannot hope to compete with a public waterway owned by a powerful Government, whatever their relative physical merits, for tolls on the Governmental canal might be made so trifling that competition would be strangled. And, besides, our Government would probably not be long in the business before it canal would be thrown open to nominally free navigation, the expense of operation being defrayed from the public purse as harbors and lighthouses are main-Tell roads and bridges are already A few months since, in the North tained. rare. A few months since, in the North American Review, I mentioned the likeli-hood of one or both of our political parties, tempting popular support, incorporating a free-canal plank in its platform before our canal is more than finished.

Colombia is too hard up to resort to such expirates bluff as that printed in last Tues-

spineless bluff as that printed in last Tues-day's journals. Nearly three years of civil war has reduced her to worse straits than curse any other land in this hemisphere. seeing a coin of gold, silver or copper; and her "white paper" moneyhas no tangible security behind it. Her public debt is enormous—and a day of financial reckoning comes to a Government as to an indi-vidual. She cannot hope to raise more money by bond issues or by piedging taxes

and customs receipts.

Logical and earnest discussion never petards wise public action, and national policies must have their origin in individual I modestly suggest, therefore, the our Government take into consideration th fact that circumstances place us in control of the Ishmian canal situation in all its bearings. We have not conspired to this end—it is the outcome of "destiny," possibly; but it is the fact.

ly; but it is the fact. Allow Colombia to ride her high horse It will not be long as long as she pleases. It will not be before she comes knocking at the por the Department of State to inquire if our Government is willing to resume canal pourpail rs. A canal is not so imperative that we must commence operations next year. For generations our people have debated the subject, and a delay now of another year, or two years, for that matter,

s not going to hamper the material welfare of our nation. of our nation.

When overtures come from Colombia, as they surely will, it will then be time for President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay to stipulate a broader character for any renewed negotiations, namely, to treat for the transfer to the American flag of the whole S ate of Panama for an equitable cash consideration. We have been dis-cussing the assignment by Colombia of what would be the equivalent to sovereignty over a six-mile "strip" of Panama territory. Here I desire to express the patriotic senti-

men that the United States has no need to deal at any one's ribbon counter.

The policing by this Government of a six-mile "strip" could have but one outcome, perpetual and vexatious argument with Colombia as to boundaries and the right to execute laws of our making. right to execute laws of our making.

Dwellers in the State of Panama have no affection for the Bogota Government, and would welcome the advent of American authority. Colombian currency is disavowed in Panama, and postage stamps used in every other State of Colombia have there no value. More than once petitions have been circulated on the Isthmus memorializing the Washington authorities to annex the region, while for a long time it has been the custom of Isthmian families to disown the name of Colombians, asserting a preference to be called "Pana-

serting a preference to be called "Panamaans."

The fact that our Government is compelied by treaty to maintain order on the Isthmus, and within the year has frequently sent armed forces there, should greatly aid a movement looking to the ownership of Panama by the United States. Could any one object to the transfer? Would not every nation having a regard for peaceful stability indorse a move which would bring to the Isthmustined to be a turnstile between hemisphere -an administration that would secure property and life and equal rights to every

road, and of a canal? Under our control, marauding at Panama, whether it were a Territory like Hawaii or a colony like Porto Rico, would be as unlikely as in Philadelphia.

Public sentiment is favorable to expan-

dweller there, and every user of the rail

sion, and the extension of United States territory by judicious purchase has ever been fortunate. In support of this I would advise a perusal of the literature of the St. Louis Exposition commemorative of the Louisiana Purchase, and to make inquiry as to the present value of Alaska. We should not seek to take advantage of Co lombia's necessities, but pay her a reasonable price—whatever the amount, it would bring us something a hundredfold more

valuable than the proprietorship of the Philippines, in my judgment. Incidentally, it would be only right for us to do what we can to protect the French people in their rights under existing Co-lombian concessions and agreements, should the report that the Colombians intend unjust treatment to them have any foun-dation. France is a valued friend of the country, and her citizens in the Panama Canal Company made us a most libera

offer to transfer to us their rights and pos-sessions at Panama, which offer we have practically announced we would accept. President Rooseveit's policy is a con-

structive one, and the practical enlarge-ment of the national map under his incum-bency would illuminate his administra-tion. Secretary Hay's triumph in causing the abrogation by Great Britain of the Clayton-Eulwer Treaty stamped him as a great statesman. But as an achievement great statesman. But as an achievement of diplomacy that success would become insignificant compared with the securing to us of the ownership of the soil through which we build a canal.

A potentially important word might well be incorporated in the popular slogan, and we should a price to contain the popular slogan, and

we should aspire to out, as well as to con-struct and control, an Isthmian canal. FREDERIC COURTLAND PENFIELD.
MANHATTAN CLUB, New York, Nov. 27.

HUNTER NOT IMMUNE.

His Father Has Not Sought to Protect Him From Guatemalan Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- A telegram from Minister Hunter, received at the State Department to-day, shows that he has no intention of seeking to keep his son out of the hands of Guatemalan law by claiming that he was not amenable to its authority. He said in his message that his son was 24 years of age, was in business for himself, and was not connected with the United States Legation, and therefore could not be regarded on diplomatic grounds is immune from arrest or punishment. His only purpose in asking for specific permission to permit bailey to testify was that Bailey was a member of the United

States Legation.
It is evident from Dr. Hunter's telegram that he has not sought to use his diplo-matic office to protect his son from the course of Guatemalar, justice. This gives an aspect to his attitude which is much more an aspect to his attitude which is indeed in the favorable to the Minister that that given by James C. McNally, the United States Consul-General at Guatemala City, with whom the Hunters are on bad terms, who in a telegram after the shooting of Fitz-gerald, n licated that Bailey was impli-cated also. Minister Hunter obtained the telease of both men from custody and then gave them asylum in his legation.

APPLIED FOR THREE PENSIONS. She Was Widow of Three Veterans and Is

the Wife of a Fourth. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Commissioner of Pensions Ware recently concluded an investigation made to determine the pensionable status of Mrs. Ashton, of New Albany, Ind., who is the widow of three Union veterans and the wife of a fourth, and has decided to await the outcome of Mrs Ashton's most recent matrimonial venture

before taking any action Upon the death of her first husband Mrs Ashton applied for a pension and got it When she married the second time the pension stopped, but upon the death of her second husband she secured two pension allowances from the bureau. Then she married another veteran and both pensions married another veteran and both pensions ceased. Upon the death of the third husband Mrs Ashton promptly applied for three pensions, which staggered the officials of the bureau. While the case was under consideration Mrs. Ashton grew tired of a life of single blessedness and again selected a union veteran for a life partner. He is still alive, and the question of how many pensions Mrs. Ashton is entitled to will await further developments.

LONDONER SEES BELLEVUE.

He's Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington of the Asylum's Board There.

Among the visitors at Bellevue yesterday was Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington of 57 Albert Hall Mansions, London, S. W., who is a member of the Metropolitan Asylum Board, which includes all the city hospitals

of London. Sir Vincent went to the hospital in a coupé accompanied by his secretary. He told Supt. Rickard that he was in America investigating the hospital system in New York and other Eastern cities. For his benefit Supt. Rickard turned in

hurry call for an ambulance. Driver Wetherell responded in less than a minute.
"Wonderful! Wonderful!" said Sir Vincent. "That's what we need in London.
Our ambulances are too slow, and that is the first fault I intend to remedy when I

The Englishman met a number of the visiting physicians at the hospital, and took notes on all he learned. He left for Philadelphia in the afternoon.

PROPOSED TARIFF COMMISSION. The President Has a Long Talk With D. O.

Haynes on the Subject. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- Among the President's callers to-day was D. O. Haynes proprietor of the New York Commercial who had a long talk ith Mr. Roosevelt, by appointment about the prospects of Congress creating a tariff commission

Burton Not a Candidate for Speaker. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Representative Burton of Ohio, whose attitude toward the Speakership nomination has never been publicly avowed, still declines to declare himself. It is learned, however, that to his friends he has said that he not be and has not been a candidate for the nomination. There was only one contingency, it is said, in which he would have been a candidate, that of a deadlock between the East and the West. That

Ex-President Ixlesias in New Orleans.

being no longer a probability, the incident is closed so far as he is concerned.

NEW OFLEANS, La., Nov. 28 .- Senor Don Rafael Iglesias, formerly President of the republic of Costa Rica, arrived here last night from Port Limon. He will remain here for some time and will later visit New York. He will probably go into business in this city, where his brother, Demetrio Iglesias, formerly Minister of War of Costa Rica, has already taken up his residence.

District Attorney Bethea Reappointed. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The President tolay reappointed Solomon H. Bether United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois Mr. Bethea is the officer who gathered the greater part of the evidence which led to the prosecution of the ombination of meat packers by the Federal

From the Charlotte Observer. At a meeting of the Vance Memorial Assoof North Carolina, held in this city resterday, it was decided to raise funds for yesterday, it was decided to raise funds for the purchase of a life-size marble figure of the late Senator Vance and ask remaission to place it in the rotunds of the Carnetie Library building of Charlotte. All funds contributed for this purpose are to be placed in the hands of Mr. D. A. Tompkins, the trus-tee elected at a former recting.

From the Battimare American.

My friends, I seek important information.

Sing hey, a hungry fortune to acfy:

My stomach wants an intimate relation

Established with the turkey and the pie.

The merry, merry turkey.

The toothabme sauce cranberry,

The succulent spiced oyster.

And the pict

Which of you has the best Thanksgiving dinner? Sing hey don't every one at once reply!

For that one I'll dine with, as I'm a singer!

Sing hey, the tender turkey and the ple.

The milky mashed potatoes,

The pple "sass" so melting,

The clder that's bucoile.

And the ple!

Of invitations I'm a champion taker.

Sing hey, for none of your "pot luck" I sigh:
As eater of good dinners I'm no fakir.

Sing hey, the plump young turkey and the piet
The soft and trembling jeily.

The cakes with sugar icing.

The punch a wee bit strengthened.

And the piet

NEW LANDS DISCOVERED.

Details of Sverdrup's New Finds. The long despatch sent by Capt. Sverdrup from northern Norway conveyed no exact idea of the lands he found to the west of

Ell smere Land and Grinnell Land in the hitherto unexplored region north of the Parry Islands. Later information shows that Sverdrup discovered two land areas that are comparable in size with some of the larger known islands north of this continent.

He found, in the first place, that the south coast of Ell smere Land extends some seventy miles almost due west of the point where it was supposed by Inglesfield to turn to the northwest. The south coast has, therefore, doubled the length heretofore represented. Sverdrup thinks the earlier explorers were deceived in mapping Cape Eden and the Victoria Islands on this supposed northwest coast by the mountains of Ell smere Land peering above

masses of fog.

The south coast thus extends nearly to the island of North Kent, from which it is separated by a strait about two miles in width. Northeast of North Kent Sverdrup width. Northeast of North Kent Sverdrup found that Ell smere Land is greatly narrowed by a very deep and wide bay penetrating far to the east. Following the west coast along the very winding shore line he found a narrow channel about 200 miles in length, which washes the shores of northwest Ell smere Land and southwest Grinnell Land on the east and a hitherto unknown shore line on the west. This new land, which may consist of two or more land, which may consist of two or more south. Its western shores were seen for sixty or seventy miles north and south of the seventy-ninth parallel, so that the land mass in that region has an extension east and west across six degrees of longiseventy-ninth parallel, so that the

tude.
To the west of this large land and north of North Cornwall, the most northern land in these seas known up to the time of Sverdrup's explorations, another great land mass was discovered and a sledge journey was made clear around its coasts. It extends to the northwest from about the seventy-eighth to the eightieth parallel, or about one hundred and forty miles. It is oblong in shape, and its mean width may be seventy to eighty miles. Its coasts are deeply indented and it may consist of

two islands.

These discoveries show that land extends far to the north of the Parry archipelago, and that the new land masses are larger than any among that group of islands. No land was seen to the north or west of these islands; but there is no ground for asserting that more land does not exist there, and that the American Arctic archi-pelago is not very much larger than the land areas thus far shown on the maps.

MILES O'BRIEN DROPPED.

Another O'Brien Takes His Place in the Board of Education.

Mayor Low yesterday appointed the folowing as members of the Board of Education to fill places which become vacant at the end of the year: Charles C. Burlingham, A. Leo Everett, Frank P. Cunnion, Jacob W. Mack and Edward D. O'Brien of Manhattan, Frederick W. Jackson of The Bronx, Albert G. McDonald, John

The Bronx, Albert G. McDonald, John Greene and George D. Hamlin of Brooklyn, and George E. Payne of Queens.

The appointees will serve for five years from Jan. 1, 1903. In every case but one they are now members and are simply reappointed. Miles O'Brien, who was at one time chairman of the board, has been dropped by the Mayor and in his place Edward O'Brien, a namesake, but not a relative, has been appointed.

Edward O'Brien is chairman of the local school board of his district, and was formerly chairman of the association of Local School Boards of the Borough of Manhattan. He is also secretary of the Committee on Admissions of the Bar Association, and a son of the Hon. Dennis O'Brien, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

CONSUMPTIVE CONVICTS.

Decrease in the Death Rate the Result of

Scientific Treatment. ALBANY, Nov. 28 .- Superintendent of Prisons Collins will report to the next Legislature surprising results of the scientific care of consumptive criminals. The large death rate in the prisons previous to the past few years was due mainly to consumption, and to minimize, if possible, this condition, Supt. Collins has had all consumptive prisoners sent to the State prison at Dannemora, up in the Adirondacks, one of the best places in the world for the treat ment of the disease. Here the consump-tives were subjected to a special treatment in the prison hospital, with the re-sult of an estimated decrease in the death rate from this cause of 71 per cent. in the ast five years compared with the five

NEW KIND OF TRUST.

preceding years.

Six Different Concerns Unite to Employ the Same Sales Agents.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. entirely new departure in the com munity-of-interests policy was disclosed yesterday by Mr. F. A. Ames, the Owensboro carriage manufacturer, who was in the city en route to his home. Six large manufacturers with an enormous capital, with entirely different lines of business, have conceived the idea of operating jointly. Kansas City is the base of the new community-of-interests plan, and the company is to be called the Sales Manufacturing company. The company was formed a week ago in Kansas City. It represents six concerns with a total capital of \$2.500,000. These are the Hayes Pump and Planter Company, Galva, Ill.: J. L. Clark, carriage manufacturing Company, Dowariac, Mich.; F. A. Ames & Co., carriage and vehicle manufacturing Company, Dowariac, Mich.; F. A. Ames & Co., carriage and vehicle manufacturers, Owensboro, Kv.; Stouchton Wagon Company, Stouchton, Wis., and the South Bend Chilled Ploug: Company, South Bend. Ind. As will be seen, these concerns supply almost all the wants of agricultural communities. The several companies are to be continued under separate management, but the sales in the territory west of the Mississippl River are to be conducted by the Sales Manufacturing Company, which will result not only in the saving of the expenses of many travelling men, but also in the increased trade for the several articles manufactured by the influence which a salesman carrying all lines will be able to have on the dealer. It is the belief that the idea will result not only in increased sales of the output of the several factories concerned, but will make them better able to withstand the competition of other manufacturers in the aameline, besides greatly simplifying the oredit system. Company. The company was formed a

Confederate Pensions in Georgie. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The matter of pensions to Confederate veteran s becoming a serious financial problem in Georgia.
The Pension Commission has estimated the expenditure for the present year at \$890,000, and the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives has been enabled to cut tals amount down only by \$29.000. This amount to more than the State is able to pay, and the result has been that the appropriations for the institu-tions of the State will have to be cut down to the starvation point, or there will be a deficit to the

e Georgia papers are insisting on a reduction of this pension roll, insisting that pensions should be issued only to the indigent. It is charged that the Georgia pension law is being abused as the mational law has been abused. The county of Fulton, in which Atlanta is situated, for example, is drawing \$22,000 in pensions annually, while the county of Chatham, in which savenumes the state of the county of Chatham, in which savenumes the state of the county of Chatham, in which savenumes the state of the county of Chatham, in which savenumes the state of the county of Chatham, in which savenumes the state of the county of Chatham. county of Chatham, in which Savannah t which county, according to the claim of the Sa-vannah News, furnished more soldiers to the Sauth than any city in the South, is drawing but 6500

The Jay Bird.

The Sparrow had just admitted having billed Cock Robin with his bow and arrow.
"What a fool!" exclaimed the other birds. "Why didn't he engage a criminal lawyer and set up an alibi-insanity-suicide plea?" Jeering his stupidity, they unanimously agreed

he was a lay. The surest and best of Blood Pudders is Sayae's